

## WEED CONTROL METHODS:



More information on methods & safe regenerating techniques is available here:

<https://www.aabr.org.au/portfolio-items/get-to-know-the-six-main-weeding-techniques/>

These are the methods are described and illustrated in the Bush Regeneration Handbook.

<https://www.landcareillawarra.org.au/wp-content/uploads/BushRegenerationManual.pdf>

Also refer to the training videos used for the BLI basic chem induction.



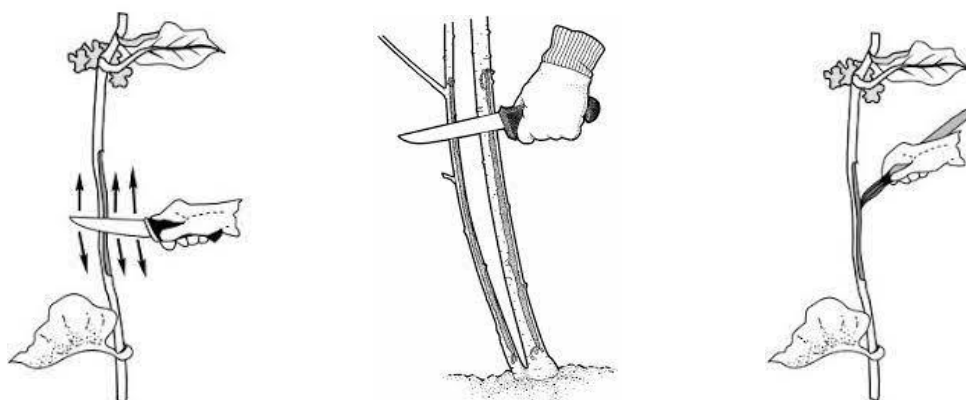
### Hand pull

Many young plants can be hand removed with caution so as to not leave any reproductive parts in the soil. This can be carried out with a knife or a trowel, digging beneath the surface to remove runners, the tap root and any bulbs etc. It is helpful for removal if the soil is moist. Take care to shake any excess soil from the roots into the area the plant has been removed from, and leave the area as undisturbed as possible.



## Stem scraping

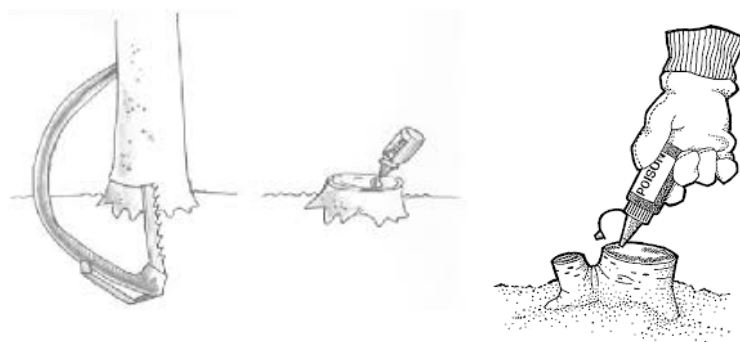
This treatment is ideal for the control of vines and scramblers. With a sharp knife or with smaller vines a potato peeler can be useful, scrape 15-30 cm along the length of the vine to expose the fleshy layer beneath the epidermis of the vine. Within 10 seconds, apply the herbicide along the length of the scraping. Do not ring bark, ring barking is a process which cuts into the vascular tissue which transports water and nutrients throughout the plant. If ringbarking occurs, this will cut off the flow of nutrients to the roots and leaves of the plant and the herbicide therefore will not be transported through the plant. For thicker vines you may need to complete two scrapings opposite each other along the vine. Vines left in the canopy should die but follow up treatments may be required.



## Cut & Paint

This method is most effective on woody weeds up to 10 cm in basal diameter, but can be used on some vines and scramblers.

Make a horizontal cut as close to the ground as possible (to eliminate run off of herbicide and reduce trip hazards on your site), with loppers, secateurs, or a saw. Immediately apply herbicide to the exposed area, ideally within 10 seconds before the plant cells begin to close and translocation of the herbicide ceases to occur. If the plant does re-shoot, you can cut and paint the shoot after sufficient growth has occurred.



## Snap & Paint

Is a variation where instead of cutting the stem off, it is snapped but kept partially intact, and herbicide is applied to the wound. This may allow more herbicide to be applied, but may also make it more difficult to tell which plants have been treated.